

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 99.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of NEW-HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, SAMPSON, DUPLIN, and ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 46-ff

MANTUA-MAKING.
MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to HALL & ARMSTRONG.
[30-ff]

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
Wholesale and Retail.
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York. 1-ff.
September 21, 1844.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
Ap17, 1846 31

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MITCHELL'S POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.
A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Lewis F. Carr,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
HAS located at JACKSONVILLE, Onslow County, N. C., and may be found at his office, when not professionally called away. July 17. 44-4t

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has taken the above commodious HOTEL, near the Rail Road Depot, and near the Commission Store of Messrs. G. P. & R. H. Grant, which he has thoroughly furnished, in the best of style, for the accommodation of transient and regular Boarders. Every attention will be paid in order to give satisfaction to those who may be kind enough to patronize him. His BAR is furnished with the best of Liquors, and strict order observed.
G. Terms moderate. RICH'D BROTHERS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 10, 1846. 43-3m

Medical Co-Partnership.
THE subscribers having entered into a Medical Co-partnership, the practice of the profession, in all its branches, will henceforth be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of McREE & MEARES. The latter will attend to calls from the country, as well as in town.
JAMES F. McREE, Sen.,
JOHN L. MEARES.
May 22, 1846 36-4f

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by
HART & POLLEY.
139, 1846 20-4f

20,000 BACK and front streaker
Beck, for sale by
E J LUTTERLOH.

Just Received
AT
H. R. Nixon & Co's
CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,
UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL.

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.
Jellies.
Gooseberry;
Apple;
Grape;
Sour;
Black Currant.
Preserves.
Quinces;
Plums;
Grapes;
Cranberries;
Cherries;
Peaches;
Pine Apple;
Canton Ginger;
5 rawberries.
Syrups.
Ginger;
Raspberry;
Strawberry;
Lemon;
Pine Apple.
Brandy Preserves.
Peaches;
Strawberries;
Gooseberries;
Raspberries;
Cherries.
Horse Radish;
Pickles, all kinds;
Catsups do
Sauces do
Mustard do
Pickled Lobster;
Fresh do
Hollub, fresh;
Sardines;
Pepper Sauce;
Ground Pepper;
do Allspice;
do Cinnamon;
Sugars, all kinds;
Coffee do
Family Beef;
Smoked do
do Tongues;
Salmon;
Nutmegs.
All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

New Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of
GOODS,
consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimere and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of
Ready-Made Clothing,
among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.
The Outfitting Department
has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered lower than has ever before been offered in this market, for Cash.
SAMUEL BOYD & CO.
N. B.—The Cutting Department will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS D. BELL, who flatters himself, from long experience and strict attention to business, to be able to give general satisfaction.
May 22, 1846 36-y

Blacksmithing.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do Mill work, Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of all descriptions; and likewise, Horse Shoeing and Coach work, done in the neatest style; and bills made out according to times, for cash. I will be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Leonard, at Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.
Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-ff

Blank Warrants—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

REMARKS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS, ON GIVING THE CASTING VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

In the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, the 28th July, when the yeas and nays were taken on ordering the new Tariff Bill to be engrossed for a third reading, the vote stood 27 to 27. The Vice President who had the casting vote, then rose and said:

'The Senate being equally divided on this important question, I may be indulged in briefly stating the principal reasons for the vote I am required by the constitution to give.

Excluded from any participation in forming or modifying the bill, I am bound to sanction or condemn it exactly in the shape in which it stands. The responsibility is deeply felt. It belongs, however, to the office assigned to me by my fellow-citizens, and will be assumed with frankness, and, I hope, not unbecoming firmness. The consequences of my decision, either way, may seriously affect the country. No one can entertain, as to that, a profounder solicitude. But, after summoning to my aid the best purposes and best lights that I can command, the consequences, be they what they may, must be hazarded.

The system for obtaining the revenue necessary to support their government is established, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, within the limits, and agreeably to the prescribed forms of the constitution. Whatever is ascertained to be their will on the subject, all should undoubtedly acquiesce in. That there are known and approved modes by which their will is expressed, cannot be questioned; and the public officer who reads that will with candor and integrity, may feel assured that he conforms to the institutions of his country when he makes it the guide of his conduct. To my mind ample proof has been furnished that a majority of the people and of the States desire to change, to a great extent, in principle, if not fundamentally, the system heretofore pursued in assessing the duties on foreign imports. That majority has manifested itself in various ways, and is attested by its representatives in the other house of Congress, by whom this bill has been approved, and whose votes undeniably indicate the popular sense in the large proportion of eighteen out of twenty-eight States. In this Senate an analysis of the vote before me discloses that while six States (Ohio, Virginia, New Hampshire, Georgia, Michigan, and Maine) are equally divided, eleven (Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, N. Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, N. C. and Vermont), are against, and eleven (Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Tennessee, and Florida) are for the change. Peculiarly situated as I am in my relation to the national legislature, these impressive facts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitutional objection, I could not justifiably counteract, by a sort of official veto, the general will.

The struggle to exert without abatement the constitutional power of taxation in such a manner as to protect by high duties on imports many of the productions of our own soil and labor from the competition of other countries, has endured for more than thirty years. During that period a system of high taxation has prevailed with fluctuations of success and failure. It is as vigorously and as exactly insisted upon now as ever; and indeed it would seem, in some instances, as if the longer the advantage of a particular tax was enjoyed, the stronger became the desire for its continuance, and even its augmentation. And yet it ought to be remembered that this exercise of the taxing power by which the great mass of consumers are made to swell the profits of a few branches of industry, was originally intended to be temporary, to be continued only so long as its continuance was necessary to the industrial independence and safety of the whole people. Such was the language, the inculcation, the spirit, in which it was proposed and justified by its earliest and wisest friends. The design was to foster feeble "infant" manufactures, especially such as were essential to the defence of the country in time of war. In this design, the people have persevered until, with some, but not weighty exceptions, these supplies have taken deep root, have become vigorous, expanded, and powerful, and are prepared to share the common lot of human pursuits, and to enter with confidence the field of free, fair and universal competition.

The arrival of this period of time, long promised, has been anxiously looked for by a large and justly respected portion of our fellow-citizens, who deemed themselves peculiar and almost exclusive sufferers by the policy of protection. They have sometimes—perhaps imprudently—endeavored to anticipate it. Their numbers, at first entitled to influence only from their

patriotism and intelligence, have gone on gradually increasing as the system ripened to its fruit, and they now constitute what I am bound by registered facts to regard as a decided majority of the people and of the Union.

It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, "which everywhere ought to guide and influence statesmen," should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, nay, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow-citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislation which encouraged their investments, their educational training, or their habits, should cease, finally and firmly, if required, but still soothingly and gently; and hence I may be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions which, in their bearing seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the calls of the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill.— Were it in my power to except these provisions from the operation of my vote, I would do so; but viewed as a whole, as a measure to accommodate a vast and intricate subject to the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to reduce the burdens artificially imposed upon the laboring and productive masses, and to reconcile diminished restriction of trade with increased contributions from it, I cannot resist the impression that the bill is more equal, more tempered, and more just than the act of 1842, which it supersedes. That it deals with some pursuits and resources of my native Commonwealth less kindly than she might well expect, does not relieve me from my duty, but only makes its performance personally reluctant and painful.

In aid of these considerations, adequate, perhaps, in themselves to control my vote, there is another which, I am free to confess, nothing but an unforeseen, sheer, and passing public necessity could ever induce me to forgo or forget. In strict concord with the letter and spirit of the constitution, the Vice President of the U. S. States, now called upon to act, is the direct agent and representative of the whole people. In advance, and dependent upon contingent results, it is perfectly competent to this, his national constituency, to give instructions, and to receive pledges for their execution. On this identical subject of a tariff of duties, on imports, whatever may have been the course of local and casual inconsistency, my own honor can admit of no disclaimer of instructions that were formally announced, and my own good faith stands inviolate to a pledge voluntarily given. If by thus acting it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them, and to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life, with an unwhounded conscience, to the glare of official eminence, spotted by a sense of moral delinquency.

The presiding officer having given the casting vote in the affirmative, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE TUTOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "GREAT METROPOLIS."
We passed pretty near a house which was a short time ago the scene an incident that might be spun out to make the orthodox three volumes. In the house there lived—I am not sure that he does still reside there—an eccentric old rich landed proprietor. His own dress and manners were plain, and his mode of living homely; but intending a handsome fortune for each of his family—two sons and a daughter—it was his great ambition to give them a first rate education. The daughter, being the eldest, had just returned from one of the first boarding schools—quite an accomplished lady. He doated on her, and fully made up his mind that she should either be married to a man of rank and importance in the world or not be married at all. For the two sons, in order, as he said, that they may be educated under his own eye, that he might see that justice was done to them, he employed a talented young man, whom the old eccentric gentleman constantly lauded to the skies, for his exceeding modesty of manner. Things went on for a season as smoothly as the party could wish, the tutor growing every hour in the good graces of his patron. He became like a confirmed favorite and was in every respect treated as one of the family. One day, the modest tutor (there being no one present but themselves) said to the old gentleman in hesitating accents, scarcely venturing to raise his head as he spoke, that he wished to consult him confidentially for a few minutes on a very important and delicate matter, and to get advice how he ought to act in the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed.

Quite ready to hear you, sir; and to give you the best advice in my power, observed the other, who had always been remarkable for his rough, blunt manner of speaking.

I really do not know how to begin.—I'm almost afraid to mention the thing to you, remarked the tutor, untiring and trying a piece of twine on his finger, on which he kept his eyes constantly fixed.

'Oh don't be afraid sir, out with it. It's nothing terrible, I hope.'

'O dear, no.'

'Well then, let us hear it at once.'

'It's about an affair of the heart.'

'Ah! an affair of the heart. Ay, I see, you young men know something about such matters. It's a long time since I had an affair of the heart, though I had plenty of other 'affairs' more serious—but young men must be young men; come take a glass of wine and tell us all about this affair of the heart.'

And as he spoke, the eccentric gentleman poured a glass of unexceptionable port, and handed it to the tutor, which the latter deliberately drank off.

'Now sir for this affair of the heart—this love story; you have fallen in love with a pretty girl and wish to marry her, I suppose.'

'The tutor owned the soft impeachment.'

'Well, and why not marry her?'

'That's just the point about which I was going to consult you.'

'Is she an amiable girl?'

'The very perfection of every thing that is morally good and mentally excellent.'

'So, so. And belonging to a respectable family?'

'A very respectable family. Indeed, she moves in a better sphere of life than myself, and her family so respectable that any gentleman might and would be connected with it.'

'Then why, you sapless, don't you marry her at once,' said the old man, raising his right leg, and placing it on an adjacent chair.

'But I have not yet obtained the consent of her father,' replied the tutor, speaking in seemingly subdued and timid tones, and not having courage enough to look his patron in the face.

'Then why sir don't you obtain it?'

'I am afraid to do it.'

'Why afraid? Don't be a coward.'

'I'm afraid because she assures me that her father would never give his concurrence to her marriage to one who is entirely without means, and has nothing but his education and good moral character to recommend him.'

'Does she speak confidently on the point?'

'Oh! most confidently. She is quite positive.'

'Quite sure, eh?'

'Perfectly certain.'

'No chance of the father yielding?'

'Not the slightest.'

'Is he an old man?'

'He is advanced in years.'

'Then, sir, he must be an old fool.—Come—take another glass of wine.'

'The eccentric old gentleman here filled up the glass of his son's preceptor, and the latter quaffed off its contents.'

'Do I know the stupid piece of antiquity?'

'Intimately.'

'And for some time.'

'For very many years.'

'Do he and his daughter reside in this neighborhood?'

'They do.'

'Is it a fair question to ask the old idiot's name?'

'I would rather not mention it under existing circumstances.'

'Oh, very good. I would not press you—not by any means—I say.'

'The love-struck tutor was all attention.'

'Listen to me, sir. Lend me your ears.'

'I will, with the greatest pleasure.'

'What I am going to say is worth hearing.'

'I'm anxious to hear it.'

'I'll tell you what you'll do.'

'I shall be most grateful for your advice in so trying a situation as that in which I am now placed.'

'Take another glass of port. Keep up your heart sir.'

'The tutor took another glass, the example being set him by his friend and counsellor.'

'Is the young lady very much attached to you?'

'I have no reason to doubt the ardor of her affections.'

'Would she elope; that is, run away with you?'

'She is willing to do anything.'

'Then, sir, your course is clear; carry her off and get married at once.'

'I'm afraid of offending the old gentleman—her father.'

'Oh, the old gentleman, her father, never mind him, if you can get the girl herself.'

'And would you really advise me to run away with her? I would not like to take so important a step without your approval.'

'I would advise you! I do advise you, and let it be done immediately, sir. Why sir, you have no pluck or spirit about you, or you would have done it before now.—Thunder and lightning! old as I am sir, I would do it myself. You do it at once.'

'I was anxious to consult you on so delicate a matter.'

'Well, sir, you know my opinion and I have got my advice. Don't be faint-hearted sir, get up early to-morrow morning, and elope with the lady; and take my horse and gig for the purpose. They are quite at your service.'

'I am really under obligations to you for the deep interest you take in the matter. I'll adopt your advice, and avail myself of the kind offer of your horse and gig to enable me to carry her off.'

'Do, sir, do; and mind you do it effectually. Let there be no mistake, no failure in the matter. Success to your new enterprise. Let me know when you have made the young lady your wife.'

'I will with the greatest possible pleasure.'

On the following morning the old gentleman summoned his daughter, as was his custom, down to breakfast, he stationing himself on the occasion at the foot of the stairs. No response was made to his first summons.

'What do you mean, you lazy, indolent huzzy, that you don't come down when you are called?' bawled the old man and eccentric personage, in the way of continuing his first call.

'You are sound asleep, I suppose.—Why don't you get up and come down directly? Do you hear?'

'Still there was no response.'

'I say, you indolent good-for-nothing piece of goods, why don't you—'

'Please, sir, interposed an out-door-manservant who has just entered the hall, please sir, I saw Miss and the tutor drive away this morning, at 5 o'clock, in your gig. And more than that your honor, they (horse, gig and all) seemed as if they were in a dreadful hurry. They were indeed, sir.'

The old man audibly groaned, and sank down on the stairs. The truth flashed into his mind. It was his own daughter who had fled with the tutor, in obedience to his own advice tendered to the latter so emphatically on the previous day.

The following Proclamation has been issued by Gen. Taylor, and is published in both the English and Spanish languages in the Matamoros papers:

A PROCLAMATION,
By the General Commanding the Army of the United States of America.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MEXICO:—After many years of patient endurance, the United States are at length constrained to acknowledge that a war now exists between our government and the government of Mexico. For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated, our merchants have been plundered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause, and without reparation. And at length our government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several millions of dollars; but this treaty has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld. Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiation, has been rejected by the Dictator Pantoja, and our minister of peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult, and Cortes has announced that war exists between us. This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neutral will not be molested.

Your government is in the hands of tyrants and usurpers. They have abolished your State governments, they have overthrown your Federal constitution, they have deprived you of the right of suffrage; destroyed the liberty of the press, despoiled you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a military Dictator. Your army and rulers extort from the people by grievous taxation, by force loans, and military seizures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were left defenceless, an easy prey to the savage Cananaches, who not only destroy your lives and property, but drive into captivity, more horrible than death itself, your wives and children. It is your military rulers who have reduced you to this deplorable condition. It is these tyrants, and their corrupt and cruel satellites, gorged with the people's treasure, by whom you are thus oppressed and impoverished, some of whom have boldly advocated a monarchical government, and would place a European Prince upon the throne of Mexico. We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries; we come to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future; we come to overthrow the tyrants who have destroyed your liberties, but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves. It is our wish to see you liberated from despots, to drive back the savage Cananaches, to prevent the renewal of their assaults, and to compel them to restore to you from captivity, your long lost wives and children. Your religion, your altars and churches, the property of your churches and citizens, the property of your faith and of your conscience, and remain unharmed, and remain unharmed, and remain unharmed.

In every State of our Union, the rights of the people, in peace and in war, are guaranteed by our Constitution, and among the people of a republican brethren.

I would advise you! I do advise you, and let it be done immediately, sir. Why sir, you have no pluck or spirit about you, or you would have done it before now.—Thunder and lightning! old as I am sir, I would do it myself. You do it at once.'

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